



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

No cases of quarantinable disease have been reported in Cuba during the week. The quarantine against all Mexican ports continues.

*Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, March 15:

Week ended March 13. Bills of health issued to 3 vessels clearing for United States ports in good sanitary condition. No quarantinable diseases were reported in this district during the week.

*Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, March 9:

Week ended March 6. Bills of health issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States. No quarantinable disease reported.

ECUADOR.

*Reports from Guayaquil—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Plague and yellow fever—Plague and plague measures in interior towns.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, February 15 and March 1, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Lloyd:

During the 4 weeks ended February 6, bills of health were issued to 7 steamships, of which 5 were fumigated.

Quarantinable diseases were reported in Guayaquil as follows: Week ended January 16, 1 death from yellow fever, 2 deaths from plague; week ended January 23, 8 deaths from plague; week ended January 30, 2 deaths from yellow fever, 4 deaths from plague; week ended February 6, 7 deaths from yellow fever, 3 deaths from plague.

A case of plague occurred in Milagro January 18. The house in which it occurred was torn down and reconstructed and useless material burned. No further cases have been reported.

There have been 3 new cases of plague in Babahoyo, all from the same house. This house was burned.

Tolte, the Indian village reported as plague infected, has remained free from that disease since measures were instituted by the public health service of Ecuador, but 7 cases have occurred in the neighboring village of Nisag, about 5 miles from Tolte. The roofs are being removed from the infected houses and their interior surfaces burned over. As they are built of stone and adobe the damage resulting from this process is but slight.

A few cases of smallpox have appeared in Guamote, a village on the railroad somewhat over 100 miles from Guayaquil.

March 1. During the 2 weeks ended February 20, 4 steamships were fumigated.

As the rainy season progresses plague shows a disposition to increase. It was during the same season last year that the first cases of the disease were discovered. February 25 there were 32 cases in the lazaretto. The total mortality, however, is considerably less than at the corresponding period of last year. For the week ended February 13, 61 deaths from all causes were recorded for Guayaquil, of which number 6 resulted from plague and 4 from yellow fever. For